



Vol. 13, No. 21

May 24, 1958

JOT THESE DATES ON YOUR

CALENDAR



Tues., May 27 - Open House. Preview of Radio Liberation Film, "Spotlight on the USSR." Cocktails, 6:00 p.m. buffet.

Hedley Donovan, managing editor of Fortune magazine who had a three-hour interview with Khrushchev during his recent U.S. State Dep't.-sponsored tour of the Soviet Union, and CBS' Marvin Kalb, in Moscow with the U.S. Embassy until 1957, will join panelists Thomas P. Whitney, Harry Schwartz, Henry Cassidy and Eugene Lyons in a discussion and question-and-answer session following the film showing.

Wed., May 28 - OPC Responsibility in Communications Forum. "The Nixon Story and South America." Dinner, 7:30 p.m. Discussion, 8:30 p.m.

Participants will include newsmen with Vice President Nixon on his South American tour and other Latin American experts. Reservations at OPC.

Thurs., May 29 - Memorial Service for David Seymour, Gaston Madru and Camille Cianfara. 4:00 p.m. (See story, page 3.)

May 30 - June 1 - Friday through Sunday - Memorial Day Weekend. Clubhouse closed.

Tues., June 3 - Open House. Report on South Africa. Cocktails, 6:00 p.m., buffet.

Violaine Junod, novelist Alan Paton's associate, of University of Witwaters Rand is guest. Panel of OPC members will participate.

Fri., June 6 - OPC D-Day Commemoration. Cocktails, 6:00 p.m. Dinner, 7:30 p.m.

Celebration in cooperation with Fourth Infantry Division Ass'n.

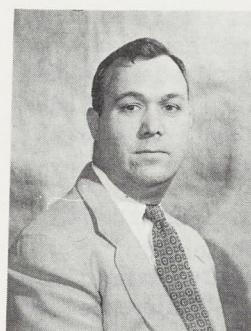
WEAVER TO MEXICO

Peter Weaver, who has been chief of bureau for McGraw-Hill in Rio de Janeiro for three years, arrived in New York prior to taking up his new assignment as head of the McGraw-Hill bureau in Mexico City. He succeeds Jack Kearney who has been transferred to Los Angeles.

THREE FAST BREAKING STORIES PROVIDE PRESS WITH HOTTEST NEWS WEEK SINCE SUEZ - HUNGARY

Algiers, Beirut and Caracas combined to give the press its most significant news week since the Suez and Hungarian crises erupted in November 1956.

Here are eye-witness stories from two of the trouble spots. The one from Algiers is based on a special report to *The Overseas Press Bulletin* from Time-Life's Paris bureau on the first days of the rioting. The account of Nixon's tour is from a fill-in for *The Bulletin* by Stanford Bradshaw of the AP.



BRADSHAW

complicated by climate, crowds, pick pockets and protocol.

Staying close to Nixon's heels, the press group was shoved about and affected by tear gas used to disperse the rioters in Caracas. Perhaps one-third of the group were struck by the missiles hurled at the Vice President in Lima and Caracas.

As far as working conditions were concerned, the U.S. Embassy press officers had arrangements well in hand in the eight nations visited. Language differences never really constituted any barrier because of sufficient translating facilities.

Newsmen in the countries visited were hospitable although press of work prevented the travelling newsmen from taking advantage of all the events offered.

Colombia was memorable for two reasons. Many of the group had their pockets picked, and reports came in that an attempt would be made to assassinate the Vice President.

After arrival in Venezuela, Bradshaw writes, "The press group followed Nixon out the airport door, also being shoved by the mob which had gathered, and some being hit by the 'spitters' on the balcony. When it hit the heavy Caracas traffic, the Nixon caravan broke up a

(Continued on page 3)

Caracas - For the twenty-two newsmen and photographers who accompanied Vice President Nixon on his riot-marred tour of South America, the eighteen-day journey was one of eighteen- and twenty-hour days, Algiers - As the biggest story in France's recent history broke out in Algiers, only two American staff newsmen were on the spot - Tom Brady of the N.Y. Times and Edward Behr of Time and Life.

Covering a May 13 mob assault on the USIS reading room, Brady was struck. He had his glasses smashed and he sustained an injured hand. But he managed to get his story out before the government shut down communications between Algeria and France.

On the following day, Brady managed to get a 1,500 word dispatch out by secret channel. Censorship was lifted May 15 and Brady dictated to Paris for forty-five minutes the full story of Algerian developments.

Behr decided the only way to bring



BRADY

his story out was to hand-carry it. He took a small cargo-passenger ship whose sailing on May 15 was delayed five hours while police searched passengers. He reached Marseilles May 16 and flew to

In France, the problem most newsmen faced was not how to get news out, but how to get themselves in. Bernard Redmont, AFP and *Overseas Press Bulletin* correspondent, writes that some 600 correspondents and photographers were at the International Film Festival in Cannes when word came of the Algerian trouble. Most of them rushed back to Paris while others flew to Rome in the

(Continued on page 3)

Clark Equipment Company

products will soon be manufactured in Brazil by a new company owned jointly by Clark and a leading Brazilian manufacturer. Fork lift trucks will be in production by year-end and construction equipment in 1959. Production of the "Michigan" line of construction equipment recently started in England.

Helping tell the story of Clark Equipment Company and other leaders in American industry is the business of

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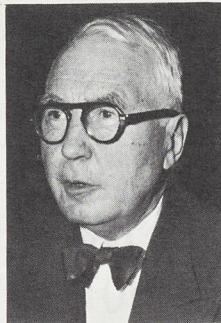
ELMER DAVIS DIES

Elmer Holmes Davis, veteran news analyst whose radio broadcasts were must-listening for millions during the early days of World War II, died May 18 in Washington. He was 68.

During the war, he was head of the Office of War Information. A Rhodes scholar, the Indiana-born Davis also had been a reporter, teacher and successful free-lance writer.

A life-long, tough-minded defender of civil liberties, he was one of the first to cross swords with the spirit of McCarthyism a decade ago.

A telegram of condolence, paying tribute to Davis as a "leader in our profession" was forwarded by President Thomas P. Whitney on behalf of the OPC, to Mrs. Davis.



DAVIS

TOLEDO BLADE NOT CANADIAN

The mystery has been solved.

The *Toledo Blade* was receiving daily coverage of the NATO Conference in Copenhagen from its European correspondent, Fernand Fauber. But *The Overseas Press Bulletin* omitted him in its listing of the American correspondents at the Conference. And out in Toledo, they asked: "Wot hoppened?"

It developed that the official Danish press list, to the amusement of the U.S. correspondents, recognized the *Toledo Blade* as the only Canadian paper represented at the Conference.

Fauber told his paper that he "protested the annexation" and hoped to have the record corrected.

OPC HONOR "HIGHEST"

Ernest K. Lindley, *Newsweek*, has written William P. Gray, chairman of the 1957 OPC Awards Committee, that he regards the award for "best American press interpretation of foreign affairs" which he received at the OPC dinner "as the highest honor I have ever received from my fellow journalists."

BLOCHMAN ILL

Larry Blochman, Regional Dinners Committee Chairman, was rushed to the hospital from the OPC on Tuesday evening during the German Night party. His illness was diagnosed as a kidney stone. Blochman was taken to New York Hospital, accompanied by his wife.

OVERSEAS TICKER

BERLIN

Reporting Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' five and one-half hour "blitz" visit here, in addition to resident correspondents, were Bonn reporters Ernest Leiser and Jerry Schwarzkopff, CBS; Meyer Handler, *N.Y. Times*; Bayard Stockton, *Newsweek*; and Gaston Coblenz, *N.Y. Herald Tribune*.

Dulles made a major speech here enroute from the NATO conference in Copenhagen to a meeting in Paris with U.S. Ambassadors from all over Europe. Accompanying Dulles was Andrew Berding, his Undersecretary for Public Affairs.

Joe Fleming, UP bureau chief in Berlin, left two weeks ago for home leave in the U.S. He'll be in the UP offices in New York, then on vacation.

Paul Moor returned from Russia where he reported on the sensational success of young American concert pianist Van Cliburn for *Time* and *Life* magazines.

Reuben Frank, producer of NBC's "Outlook" and "Huntley-Brinkley Report" shows was in Berlin from London on a visit to the European offices of NBC News.

Gerhard S. Stindt

GERMAN NIGHT DRAWS CROWD

Myra Waldo, *De Witt Davidson* and *Stella Margold* were among recipients of wine and beer as door prizes given at the German Regional Dinner Tuesday.

Members and guests crowded the OPC Dining Room after a Rheinhof Maiwein Bowle reception to eat a German dinner which included Lueneburger Biersuppe and Hasenpfeffer. They drank Steinwein and Wuerzburger and Dortmunder beer through the meal, finishing with coffee and Dujardin Brandy.

German Consul-General Adolph Reifferscheidt greeted the guests. OPC President Thomas P. Whitney presided.

Vice chairman for German Night was *Bella Fromm-Welles*.

The Regional Dinner series of the OPC was discussed Wednesday on "The McCanns at Home," a WOR Radio Food show. The McCanns were among the guests Tuesday.

Eugene Miller, associate managing editor of *Business Week*, returned from a two-week trip to Europe.

The Overseas Press Bulletin is published weekly by the Overseas Press Club of America, 35 E. 39th St., New York 16, N.Y., Tel: MU 6-1630. Cable: OVERPRESS NEWYORK.

Issue Editor: James Quigley.

Managing Editor: Barbara J. Bennett.

Seymour, Madru, Cianfara To Be Added To Plaque

Names of three foreign correspondents will be added to the OPC Role of Honor in the Memorial Library on May 29.

In a brief ceremony, the first in three years, David Seymour, Magnum Photos; Gaston Madru, News of the Day; and Camille Cianfara, *N.Y. Times* will be honored by tributes given, respectively, by John G. Morris, executive editor of Magnum, Richard de Rochemont and Herbert Matthews, *N.Y. Times*.

In each case, the Board of Governors reviewed the circumstances of the deaths and approved the listings. Two of the men were killed while on duty covering military action - Seymour in Egypt, during the British-French-Israeli invasion of Suez, and Madru, a Frenchman, as the victim of German snipers in Leipzig, near the close of World War II. Cianfara lost his life aboard the Andrea Doria, before he could obtain or send the story of that tragedy.

President Thomas P. Whitney will give a short address. The invocation and closing prayer will be offered by Colonel James B. Murphy, Chaplain of the First Army.

All members of the OPC are welcome at the service, to be held at 4:00 p.m.

The Bar will be closed during the ceremony.

ERNEST HILL DIES

Ernest Hill, chief of the London bureau of the *Chicago Daily News*, died of a heart attack May 19 in London. He was 49.

Hill's death followed by a few days his return to London from an assignment in Moscow. He had been a member of the paper's foreign staff since 1945.

Hill worked on Oklahoma papers, wrote on Latin American news for *Time* magazine, and was with the *Miami Herald* before joining the *Chicago Daily News*. He wrote from Africa, South America, the Far East, the Middle East, southern Europe and Russia for the *Daily News*. He also was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard.

He is survived by his widow, Terry, and two sons, Jonathan and Paul.

A message of condolence was sent to Mrs. Hill in London by OPC President Thomas P. Whitney.

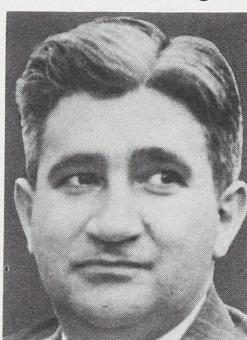


HILL

CARACAS

(Continued from page 1)

little. But when a howling mob descended on Nixon's car with stones and clubs, a truck bearing photographers and some reporters was just in front, and two cars of reporters about thirty to forty feet behind. The reporters again merged into the mob,



MAZO

in order to see what was going on. They witnessed the stoning and beating of the car, as well as the courageous and effective efforts of Nixon's guards to safeguard him. At least six of the

newsmen were teargassed."

The newsmen and photographers who made the full trip included: Don Wilson, Paul Schutzer, *Time-Life*; Lester Tanzer, *Wall Street Journal*; Russell Brines, Copley News Service; David Belnap, Frank Cancillare, UP; Wells Church, CBS; Robert Hartmann, *Los Angeles Times*; Henry L. Griffin, AP; Earl Mazo, *N.Y. Herald Tribune*; Clark Galloway, *U.S. News and World Report*; Tad Szulc, *N.Y. Times*; Joseph Hinshaw, INS; Herb Kaplow, *Jinx Falkenburg*, NBC; Guillermo Caram, WRUL; Leslie Higbee, free-lance; Hugo Johnson, Edward Bumgardner, Paul Garvey, Eugene S. Staples, USIA.

Jinx Falkenburg refers to the Nixon press group as "Mazo's Maulers." She says she'll not forget the sight of the *N.Y. Herald-Tribune*'s Earl Mazo slugging a thug who spit in his face.

In a special report to *The Overseas Press Bulletin* she writes "Spit is a horrid word in any language, but I learned the meaning of it and the feel of it on my face in Caracas."

Additionally she noted that she watched the six Secret Service men, who sensed that a single shot would trigger the mob into blood-lust. They did not draw their pistols, but only used their backs to try to shield Nixon from death that missed him by inches.

And she drops a kudo for the "gentlemen of the press" who shielded her during the stone-tossing moments, a press group which adopted as its motto: "Have Rocks, Will Travel."

ALGERIA

(Continued from page 1)

hope of jumping off to North Africa from there.

When word of the story broke, there was a rush for Orly Airport where Air France had a flight scheduled for Algiers early May 14. But orders had come from the French Interior Ministry that only holders of French passports would be allowed to board the plane.

For forty frantic minutes, Britishers and Americans tried to pull strings, at embassies and various French ministries. About two in the morning an Air France plane took off, with French newsmen waving cheerfully to disgruntled Britishers and Americans.

But the plane never got to Algeria. It was turned around over the Balearic Islands on orders from the jittery Pflimlin government that no planes could enter or leave Algeria.

In view of these events, the American wire services had to rely solely on resident stringers. All three services reported censorship and communications trouble, in varying degrees, during the first few days of the fast-breaking story.

Fund Elects Officers

The Correspondents Fund of the Overseas Press Club elected the following 1958-59 officers at its annual meeting on May 16:

President - John Barkham, editor of Saturday Review Syndicated Book Service.

Vice President - Clyde E. Brown, director, New Publishing Activities for Fairchild Publications.

Vice President - Richard de Rochemont, president, Vavin, Inc.

Vice President - Bruno Shaw, public relations counsel.

Treasurer - Joseph J. Wurzel, Look magazine.

Ass't. Treasurer - Egbert White, vice president and treasurer, Business Int'l.

Secretary - Dickson Hartwell, Hill and Knowlton, Inc.

Ass't. Secretary - Emanuel Freedman, foreign editor, *N.Y. Times*.

Remaining on the board of trustees are Edward W. Barrett, John Daly, Ralph J. Frantz, William P. Gray, Sanford Griffith, Patricia L. Hartwell, Mary Hornaday, Thomas M. Johnson, Lucian S. Kirland, Louis P. Lochner, A. Wilfred May, John T. McGovern, Inez Robb, Walter Rundle and Lloyd Stratton. (Officers also serve as trustees of the Fund.)

The trustees announced that grants of \$3,220 had been made during the fiscal year ended Apr. 30. Grants are made for emergency needs to foreign correspondents or their families.



FALKENBURG

DOES CANADA NEED A WRITTEN GUARANTEE OF PRESS FREEDOM?

Canada is a major foreign power. That fact is frequently overlooked by U.S. newsmen. Because Canada and the U.S. are so politically intimate and because our two nations enjoy good relations, U.S. newsmen frequently take Canada for granted as a democratic nation. Certainly, she is democratic but unlike the U.S. she enjoys no constitutional guarantee of press freedom. More and more, Canadians are worrying about this situation and they are beginning to debate whether or not they need or want such a guarantee.

The following article is taken from *Freedom of the Press in Canada*, by Frank Flaherty, published recently by Buchanan's Bulletin Reg'd., Ottawa. The material originally was written for The Canadian Press and published in Canadian daily newspapers. It has provoked much debate north of the border.

Parliament Becomes Concerned

Three members of Parliament in 1955 placed resolutions on the order paper of the House of Commons dealing with freedom of the press.

Specifically, the resolutions called for the enactment of a Canadian bill of rights, a fundamental statute which would prevent interference in the future with freedom of religion, freedom of speech and freedom of the press and of radio.

Some countries, notably the United States, have such guarantees written into the constitution. Canada inherited the unwritten constitution of Britain which is based on the supremacy of Parliament.

The fact that three prominent members of Parliament in three different parties took an interest in the preservation of freedom of the press reflects a growing awareness of its importance in a period when the democratic way of life faces a challenge.

Is A Definition Dangerous?

Freedom of the press is part of the constitutional and cultural heritage Canada received from the United Kingdom.

Since the British constitution is unwritten, it contains no precise definition of this freedom. Neither does the British North America Act, under which the British constitutional system became officially implanted in Canada.

Freedom of discussion and freedom of the press became part of the British constitution only after a series of struggles waged in Britain over three centuries - from the time of the invention of the printing press, down to the time when the constitution took its present form.

The question now troubling many believers in democracy is whether that freedom is secure or whether it can or should be reinforced by some written law or rule. Those who want freedom defined by a written law have to face up to the question of whether a definition may not restrict freedom.

Threats to Freedom

The most serious challenge offered the principle of freedom of the press in Canada was a law passed by the legislature of Alberta in 1937. It was called an "Act to ensure the publication of accurate news and information." It was held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada.

More recently, two laws were passed by the Quebec legislature. One was aimed at suppressing Communism. (Ed. note: In March 1957, the Canadian Supreme Court ruled that this law, the "Padlock Act," was unconstitutional.) The other was aimed at distribution of literature by Jehovah's Witnesses. These laws occasioned some alarm. They were viewed by many people as potential threats to the freedom of the press.

Alberta then had a Social Credit government. The government was attempting to make over the economy of the province according to Social Credit theories. Most of the newspapers in Alberta were opposed to the changes. The government wanted the citizens to know the truth about its program, as it saw the truth.

The act never became law because the lieutenant-governor under one of the rarely used powers conferred on him, reserved it for consideration by the federal government. Instead of disallowing the act, as it might have done, the federal government referred it to the Supreme Court of Canada for an opinion on its validity.

The Courts Interpret

The court, in effect, said the law interfered with the rights of the citizens of Alberta to know things which they had a right to know as citizens of Canada.

(In the second Quebec law, concerning distribution of literature by Jehovah's Witnesses, a man was prosecuted for breach of a provincial law prohibiting distribution of literature on the streets without a police permit.)

He appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada which ordered his acquittal. Five of the nine judges agreed the provincial legislature had the right to enact the law. Four said it was unconstitutional. The tract distributor escaped conviction because the Chief Justice based his

judgment on another ground, another statute of the province dealing with freedom of worship. The Witnesses were free to distribute their tracts only because they were deemed to be performing an act of worship.

Since then, the legislature of the province has passed another law saying that the distribution of publications containing material offensive to other religions, does not constitute freedom of worship, as protected by law.

The laws stand as warning to the citizen that the line of demarcation - between legislation to protect private rights or preserve the safety of the state and legislation which strikes at the right of the citizen to know - is still undefined.

Little Hope

Advocates of a binding legal guarantee of freedom of the press and other fundamental freedoms in Canada have little chance of achieving their objective in the foreseeable future.

Several attempts in Parliament to get a guarantee written into the Canadian constitution have come to nothing.

Open discussion and criticism ensures that authority will keep within the bounds of well-established traditions of freedom.

It is those traditions, embodied in the British constitution and not spelled out in any law, that remain the main safeguard of freedom in the light of the failure or inability of Parliament to provide a constitutional guarantee.

Arguments against a written guarantee in the constitution include the following:

1. A bill of rights would restrict the power of Parliament and so is inconsistent with the basic principle of the constitution, i.e., supremacy of Parliament.

2. Freedoms have existed longer and are more secure under the principle of the supremacy of Parliament than under any other system in the world.

3. A guarantee that would restrict the powers of provincial legislatures could not be enacted without their consent, which would be unlikely.

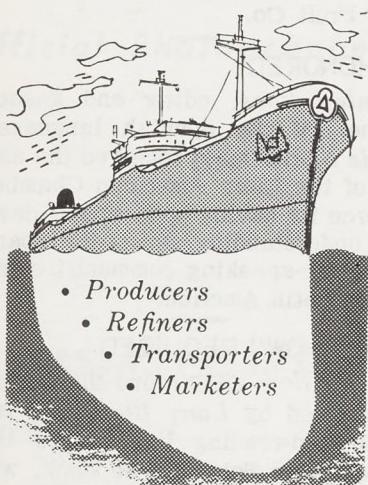
Further, the value as well as the feasibility of a bill of rights is questioned. It might look good on paper but it could not work better than the British system of a supreme parliament has worked in practice. Any bill of rights could be interpreted by the courts and the courts are not immune from the pressure of public opinion.



Founder-Member-Honored — At a ceremony in the Memorial Library recently, Mrs. Harry J. Price (shown above) presented to the OPC a bronze plaque in memory of her husband, Harry James Price, a founder-member of the Club and three times a vice president. Price was donor of the Club's first typewriter. The plaque at present is in the Library where it will remain until a permanent location for it is chosen by the Board of Governors. Present at the ceremony, among others, were Past Presidents Eugene Lyons (seated left), William P. Gray (seated right) and Bob Considine (standing third from right). Also shown are (standing left to right) Larry Newman, Rex Smith, Considine, Ansel Talbert and N.F. Allman.

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CITIES  SERVICE

MISS BOURKE-WHITE HONORED

Margaret Bourke-White was cited for her outstanding contributions to photojournalism last week.

Presenting the bronze plaque on May 10 at the second annual Photojournalism Conference, sponsored by the University of Miami and the American Society of Magazine Photographers, was Wilson Hicks. Hicks, former executive editor of *Life*, was Miss Bourke-White's boss.

ANGELES BACK AT POST

Manila - *Overseas Press Bulletin* correspondent and INS Manila bureau chief Carlos A. Angeles returned to his post early this month after a round-the-world trip on a U.S. State Dep't. grant.

He was welcomed back at a press party which included Francisco Trinidad, president of the Manila Overseas Press Club.

CAMPBELL EDITS NEW BOOK

Alexander Campbell, bureau chief for *Time* and *Life* in Tokyo, has recorded his observations of the people of India in his book *The Heart of India*, published by Knopf on Apr. 21.

Prior to his present assignment, Campbell was assigned to his publications' New Delhi bureau. In 1954 he wrote *The Heart of Africa*, also published by Knopf.

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William L. Ryan to Middle East and Europe for AP; *Jean Jaffe* (*Jewish Journal*) to Japan via Panama, Manila, Hongkong and Bangkok on vacation and feature assignments...Scheduled for departure are *Philip Gustafson*, representing *Saturday Evening Post*, to Spain on June 2; *John D. LeVien*, Hearst Metrotone to Germany and Italy on July 3; and *Amy Vanderbilt* to Europe in mid July for United Features Syndicate.

Marguerite Cartwright has returned from Accra where, as a guest of the Ghana government, she attended the Independence Celebration...*James Wakefield Burke* is Europe bound - could be because he has done a piece for *Nugget* called "Texans Are Going Soft"...*Dr. J.F. Montague* slated for address at the Int'l College of Surgeons in Brussels.

Kurt Lassen edited a brochure on "International Market Research at Work." ... "The OPC and the London Press Club" is one of the features contained in *Sydney Moseley's For Editor's Only*... *E.R. Gomberg* named chairman of the Committee on Corrections (Juvenile Delinquency, Paroles and Prisons) of the Pennsylvania Citizens Ass'n.

Bruce Jacobs authored *Soldiers: the Fighting Divisions of the Regular Army*, published by W.W. Norton...Ruth Tropin covering airlift of Russian refugee sect from Hongkong for Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. The group will set up a colony in Brazil... John C. Metcalfe, editor of *Background*, Washington newsletter on foreign affairs, off to Central Europe and Scandinavia... Harry Kursh analyzes the skilled manpower picture in America in his book, *Apprenticeships in America*, published by W.W. Norton.

Ruth Lloyd set up a news bureau to service newspapers and magazines in Europe, U.S. and Canada...*Norman Paige* writes that Ottawa and Columbus (Ohio) Press Clubs are musts for OPCers in vicinity - "friendly, cooperative and good."

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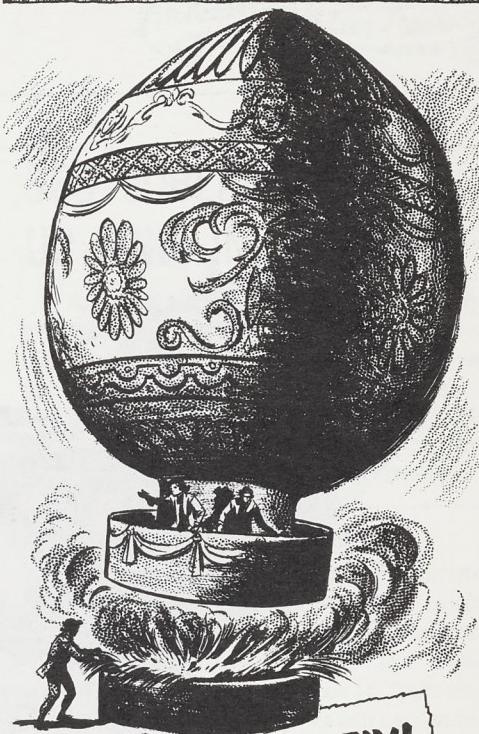
Treasurer A. Wilfred May reports that operations in April resulted in net income of \$559.05 compared to income of \$1,055 in March.

Net working capital on Apr. 30 was \$89,000 compared to \$87,000 as of Mar. 31.

Marty Gershon, chief of *Stars and Stripes* UK bureau in London for a year, has been reassigned as a European roving correspondent, with headquarters in Darmstadt.

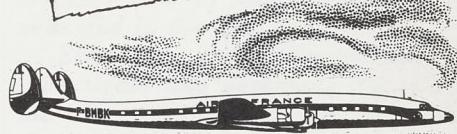


Air Facts



FIRST HUMANS TO FLY!

FIRST HUMAN
TWO FRENCHMEN WERE THE
FIRST HUMAN PASSENGERS IN
THE AIR. ON NOVEMBER 21, 1783,
PILATRE DE ROZIER AND THE
MARQUIS D'ARLANDES ROSE
300 FEET IN A LEMON-SHAPED
BALLOON—USING BUNDLES OF
STRAW FOR FUEL. THEY DRIFTED
5 MILES IN 20 MINUTES, THEN
GLIDED GENTLY BACK TO EARTH.



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